

Table A-1
Glossary of Common Acronyms

AQMD	<i>Air Quality Management District</i> , a regional agency formed by two or more counties, which adopts regulations to meet state and federal air quality standards.
CARB	<i>California Air Resources Board</i> , the State agency responsible for implementation of the federal and State Clean Air Acts. Provides technical assistance to air districts preparing attainment plans; reviews local attainment plans and combines portions of them with State measures for submittal of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to U.S. EPA.
CASP	<i>California Aviation System Plan</i> , prepared by Caltrans every five years as required by PUC 21701. The CASP integrates regional system planning on a statewide basis.
CEQA	<i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> , State law which requires the environmental effects associated with proposed plans, programs, and projects be fully disclosed.
CTC	<i>California Transportation Commission</i> , a decision-making entity established by AB 402 (Alquist/Ingalls) of 1977 to advise and assist the Secretary of Transportation and the legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for transportation programs.
DSL	<i>Digital Subscriber Line</i> , high-speed internet connection that uses the same wires as a regular telephone line.
FHWA	<i>Federal Highway Administration</i> , a component of the U.S. Department of Transportation, established to ensure development of an effective national road and highway transportation system. FHWA and FTA, in consultation with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), make Federal Clean Air Act Conformity findings for Regional Transportation Plans, Transportation Improvement Programs, and Federally-funded projects.
FTA	<i>Federal Transit Administration</i> , a component of the U.S. Department of Transportation, responsible for administering the federal transit program under the Federal Transit Act, as amended, and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) of 1991.
IIP	<i>Interregional Improvement Program</i> , under the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) reforms of Senate Bill 45, the STIP now consists of two broad programs, the Interregional Improvement Program and the Regional Improvement Program (RIP). The IIP is funded with 25% of the State Highway Account revenues programmed through the State Transportation Improvement Program.
IRRS	<i>Interregional Roadway System</i> , the IRRS is a series of interregional state highway routes outside of Urbanized Areas, that provides access to and between the state's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions.

ISTEA	<i>Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991</i> , superceded by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century (TEA 21), mandated planning requirements and created funding programs for transportation projects.
ITIP	<i>Interregional Transportation Improvement Program</i> , funds capital improvements, on a statewide basis, including capacity increasing projects primarily outside of an urbanized area. Projects are nominated by Caltrans and submitted to the California Transportation Commission for inclusion in the STIP. The ITIP has a 5-year planning horizon and is updated every two years by the CTC.
ITS	<i>Intelligent Transportation Systems</i> , is the application of advanced sensor, computer, electronics, and communication technologies and management strategies to increase the safety and efficiency of the surface transportation system.
LOS	<i>Levels-of-Service</i> , a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions whereby a letter grade, "A" through "F", corresponding to progressively worsening traffic conditions, is assigned to an intersection or section of roadway.
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Protection Act</i> , federal legislation which created an environmental review process similar to CEQA, but pertaining only to projects having federal involvement through financing, permitting, or Federal Land ownership.
RIP	<i>Regional Improvement Program</i> , Under the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) reforms of Senate Bill 45, the STIP now consists of two broad programs, the RIP and IIP. The RIP is funded from 75% of the new STIP funds, divided by formula among fixed county shares. Each county selects projects to be funded from its county share in its Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP).
RTIP	<i>Regional Transportation Improvement Program</i> , a list of proposed transportation projects submitted to the California Transportation Commission by regional transportation planning agencies for state funding. The RTIP has a 5-year planning horizon (previously 7-year) and is updated every two years by the CTC.
RTP	<i>Regional Transportation Plan</i> , state mandated document prepared biennially by all regional transportation planning agencies. The Plan describes existing and projected transportation needs, conditions and financing affecting all modes within a 20-year horizon.
RTPA	<i>Regional Transportation Planning Agency</i> , a state designated agency (multi-county or county level-agency) responsible for regional transportation planning to meet state planning mandates. RTPAs can be Local Transportation Commissions, Councils of Government, Metropolitan Planning Organizations or statutorily created agencies.
SHA	<i>State Highway Account</i> , the SHA is the state's primary source for funding transportation improvements. Revenues from state fuel tax (gasoline and diesel fuel excise tax), truck weight fees and the federal highway funds are deposited into SHA. SHA provides funding for 1) non-capital outlays (maintenance, operations, capital outlay support, etc.), 2) State Transportation Improvement

Program (STIP), 3) State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP), 4) local assistance, etc.

SHOPP	<i>State Highway Operations and Protection Program</i> , a program created by state legislature, which includes projects needed to maintain the integrity of the state highway system, primarily associated with safety and rehabilitation without increasing roadway capacity. SHOPP is a four-year program of projects, approved by the CTC separately from the STIP cycle.
SIP	<i>State Implementation Plan</i> , required by the Federal Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990. The SIP is an air quality plan developed by the California Air Resources Board in cooperation with local air districts for attaining and maintaining Federal Clean Air Act Standards.
STA	<i>State Transit Assistance</i> , revenues from sales tax on gasoline and diesel fuel are appropriated to the State Controller's Office by the Legislature for allocation to transit operators by RTPAs.
STIP	<i>State Transportation Improvement Program</i> , a list of transportation projects proposed in RTIPs and ITIPs, which are approved for funding by the CTC.
TDM	<i>Transportation Demand Management</i> , refers to policies, programs, and actions that are directed towards decreasing the use of single occupant vehicles. TDM also can include activities to encourage shifting or spreading peak travel periods.
TSM	<i>Transportation System Management</i> , refers to the use of low capital intensive transportation improvements to increase the efficiency of transportation facilities and services. These can include carpool and vanpool programs, parking management, traffic flow improvements, high occupancy vehicle lanes, and park-and-ride lots.
TEA 21	<i>Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century</i> , signed into law and amended in 1998, made a number of changes in the metropolitan transportation planning process. These changes reflect the evolution and maturing of the nation's transportation planning process since the passage of ISTEA.
U.S. EPA	<i>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</i> , reviews and approves the State Implementation Plan, including emissions budgets used in RTP conformity assessments.
Wi-Fi	<i>Wireless Fidelity</i> , is term that is meant to be used generically when referring to any type of 802.11 wireless network, whether 802.11(a), 802.11(b), dual-band, etc. Wi-Fi allows a person to connect to the internet from virtually anywhere within range of a base station.
WiMAX	<i>Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access</i> , a certification mark for products that pass conformity and interoperability tests for the 802.16 wireless standards. Products that pass the conformity tests for WiMAX are capable of forming wireless connections between them to permit the carrying of internet package data. It is similar to Wi-Fi in concept, but has certain improvements that are aimed at improving performance and should permit usage over much greater distances.